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peace these forms are restricted to import duties, internal revenue imports, and income taxes" (p. 53). The federal power is here not only ill defined but incorrectly stated. The federal government cannot impose a uniform export tax. Chapter IV, "Property, Life and Health," is made interesting by telling of such modern projects as high pressure water mains, day camps for children with whooping cough, and floating baths. Chapter V, "Education and Instruction," is too condensed for interest, and the Gary Plan is conspicuous by its absence. Chapter VI, "Municipal Undertakings," is one of the best. This chapter is an impartial account of municipal ownership from a progressive point of view. It contains an interesting table of municipal electric lighting plants, giving the population, power by which current is generated, rates per K. W. hour, number of customers, value of plant, receipts, and profits of 17 plants. Chapter VII, "Housing, Transit, and Location of Factories," and Chapter VIII, "The Effect of City Upon Its Citizens," treat cause and effect and contain ideas well worth considering. In these chapters the author advocates rapid transportation for factory employees at a price less than 5 cents or else rapid and cheap freight and express facilities so that factories might locate in the suburbs where families could have homes, neighbors, a neighborhood, and civic pride.

The views of the book are conservatively progressive, and it should be read by every urban dweller who does not have the time or price for a larger work, such as Zueblin's *American Municipal Progress*.

FRANK ABBOTT MAGRUDER.

The Diplomacy of the War of 1812. By FRANK A. UPDYKE, Ph.D., Ira Allen Eastman Professor of Political Science, Dartmouth College, The Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History, 1914. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1915. Pp. 494.)

The centennial of peace between Great Britain and the United States has produced a number of books upon Anglo-American relations. No more fitting contribution to such literature could be suggested than a careful and scholarly inquiry into the diplomacy which produced the Peace of Ghent. Such a book Professor Updyke has given us. While it is timely, it was not written, as is so often the case with timely books, upon the spur of the occasion. Throughout there are evidences of leisurely and thorough investigation. If these are not dressed up in a fascinating literary style, it must be remembered that the period has

been treated by one who is not only a great historian but a master of trenchant prose style. All who follow Henry Adams are apt to suffer by comparison, and comparisons are odious. Professor Updyke has aimed to give a careful, not to say cautious, presentation based upon first-hand investigation of a great body of source materials. The department of state and foreign office archives and the unpublished letters of Jonathan Russell have added much to what was to be gleaned from the printed materials easily accessible. The papers of Bayard since printed, and of J. Q. Adams, now in course of publication, were seemingly not used, though it would appear that, had they been, not much change in the general outline would have been made.

The volume divides itself into three parts—the first having to do with the questions of impressment and neutral trade down to the outbreak of the war; the second, the diplomacy of the War of 1912—such it strictly was, for in that egregious war there were diplomatic relations of a sort between the belligerents from the beginning almost to the end of the conflict; and the third, the ultimate settlement of the various questions to the solution of which the Treaty of Ghent only gave direction. The author stresses “impressment as one of the principal causes for which the war was declared” (p. 60). That it was one of the principal occasions for war may be conceded (perhaps this is what is meant by stating that it gave the “sentimental basis” for the war, p. 61), but the causes of the war were certainly much more deeply laid than the questions of impressment, or even of neutral trade. The position of the United States in the present world-war vastly illuminates its position from 1793 to 1815. We have learned, too, to distinguish between the causes of, and the occasions for, war. During the Napoleonic era the United States might have kept out of the war altogether by abandoning its trusteeship of neutral rights and duties, or she might have sided, as she so nearly did in 1798, with Great Britain against France. Instead, with what seems to us today as a strangely provincial attitude, we sided with Cæsarism and despotic militarism against free institutions and constitutional liberty, overbearing and exasperating as the instruments of the latter certainly were.

The second part of the book centers upon the negotiations at Ghent, and here the author has ploughed most deeply. The negotiations were painfully tedious, and it is not easy to make the narrative of them altogether interesting. After all, what most attracts one is the conflict of personalities engaged on both sides, for no more varied assortment of diplomatic agents ever sat about a table. Brilliant and able

as the American commissioners were, the treaty was after all shaped by events quite outside their control, for the principal feature of it, the *status quo ante bellum*. was adopted by the British Cabinet because of "the unsatisfactory conditions of the negotiations at Vienna, and by reason of the financial difficulties in Great Britain" (p. 312). What might have been had Wellington accepted the appointment to command the British forces in the autumn of 1814 is beyond conjecture. Andrew Jackson might not have been the hero of New Orleans and a Pakenham might have written a different page at Waterloo. The reception of the treaty in England and in America is shown by quotations from the press of the two countries. The London *Times* called it a "deadly instrument," the Quebec papers expressed dissatisfaction, while those in this country loudly acclaimed it, for it brought peace. Jackson's victory made, in a way, a *succès d'estime* of what was, in fact, only a *modus vivendi*.

The third part treats of the negotiations (some of them still in progress, *e.g.*, the boundary at the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods) proceeding from the Treaty of Ghent. The execution of the articles of the treaty was not marked at all times by large-mindedness on either side, and the matters left unsettled fortunately yielded in course of time to negotiation or to arbitration. One wonders, after all, if it was the treaty which kept the peace; rather was it, as is usually the case, what lay behind the treaty that forebore taking the final step in 1846, or in 1861, or in 1895.

JESSE S. REEVES.

Principles and Methods of Municipal Administration. By WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO. (New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. xi, 491.)

Professor Munro has produced four excellent volumes dealing with city government. The first, *Government of European Cities*, appeared in 1909. That volume explained the structure and functions of city governments in France Prussia, and England. The second book, *The Government of American Cities*, was published in 1912 and deals with the framework of municipal organization. The third book, *Bibliography of Municipal Government in the United States*, appeared in 1915 and contains about 5000 titles. The fourth book, the one under review, deals with the actual management of municipal business, especially in the United States, and thus supplements *The Government of American Cities*.